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JAMES HARLAN, JR.
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March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

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March 16, 1863—tf.

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Frankfort, April 22, 1863—ly.

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4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

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2d District—W. T. Chiles, Union.

3d District—T. W. Hammond, Union.

4th District—N. R. Black, Union.

5th District—W. W. Gardner, Union.

6th District—B. H. Bristow, Union.

7th District—Wm. Anthony, Union.

8th District—Henry D. McHenry, Union.

9th District—John B. Bruner, Union.

10th District—R. H. Field, Union.

11th District—Wm. Sampson, Union.

12th District—Geo. Wright, Union.

13th District—J. R. Duncan, Union.

14th District—Wm. B. Read, No-men-or-money.

15th District—O. T. Worthington, Union.

16th District—Thos. T. Alexander, Union.

17th District—M. P. Buser, Union.

18th District—Geo. C. Riffe, Union.

19th District—Ben. Spaulding, Union.

20th District—John K. Goodloe, Union.

21st District—A. C. Whitaker, Union.

22d District—Asa P. Grover, No-men-or-money.

23d District—John J. Landrum, Union.

24th District—John P. Fisk, Union.

25th District—R. T. Baker, Union.

26th District—Francis L. Cleveland, Union.

27th District—Jas. F. Robinson, Union.

28th District—John A. Prall, Union.

29th District—Jas. H. G. Bush, Union.

30th District—Wm. S. Bots, Union.

31st District—M. P. Marshall, Union.

32d District—Wm. C. Grier, Union.

33d District—John Power, Union.

34th District—Theo. T. Garrard, Union.

35th District—Harrison Cockrill, Union.

36th District—Milton J. Cook, Union.

37th District—Gibson Mallory, Union.

38th District—W. H. Grainger, Union.

Senators marked thus (*) held over.

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Clarke—Dr. A. S. Allan, Union.

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SESSION OF 1863-'64.

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GEO. C. BLACKMAN, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

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M. B. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

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Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean.

L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Dean, South East corner Sixth and Race streets.

Sept. 2, 1863—lm.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

The Pursuit and Capture of Morgan.

Though time has passed since the raid of Morgan into the States of Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, and his subsequent capture, I have thought that a short history of the pursuit would not be uninteresting to your readers. About the 20th of June I received orders from Brig. Gen. Hobson to have my regiment in readiness to leave Columbia for Tompkinsville at a moment's notice. Well convinced by experience of the importance of Columbia as a position to defend Kentucky from a threatening enemy who was on the south banks of the Cumberland, I freely expressed to the General my fears of going so far as Tompkinsville. I said, we are throwing open a gate of ninety miles; Morgan is making a feint to draw us off; the moment he succeeds he will cross at Burkesville, pass through Columbia, capture Col. Hanson and his command, and, if he has the courage, will capture the city of Louisville and sack it before we can retrieve our error and overtake him. Gen. Hobson fully coincided with me as to the error of the movement, but had to obey the order, as it came from a superior in point of position. Frequently on our march did we express our fears and predict what did take place from leaving so long a line exposed. On his own responsibility he left his infantry at Ray's Crossroads to defend, if possible, any attempt of the enemy to cross at Burkesville, being well convinced that he would attempt to cross the Cumberland at that point. With his cavalry he occupied Tompkinsville. Here, I suppose, General Judah, seeing his error, ordered him back to Marrow Bone, still nearer to Burkesville than the Crossroads. The unnecessary and useless march had much decreased the efficiency of our cavalry. On the second day of July I was ordered by General Hobson to send two hundred men, under a competent officer, if possible to go into Burkesville. I sent Captain Hardin, an officer I had every confidence in. They soon fell in with the pickets of the enemy and drove them six miles. Being overwhelmed here by superior forces of the enemy they were forced to retreat, fighting all the way back, often hand to hand. A courier requested me to form in line of battle. I had only some ninety men with me, the rest being all on duty. The retreating men galloped gallantly into line when they came up, with a shout we dashed on the enemy, who soon gave way. They made three desperate dashes at our short line, but a well directed fire drove them back each time. After this a few well directed shots from the battery gave them a final repulse. Three of my men, whose horses gave out on the retreat, were forced to surrender, and after that were brutally shot. Two of the three died.

General Hobson, now convinced that the enemy were in force at Burkesville, despatched a courier to Brigadier General Shackelford, whose command were at the Crossroads. With great alacrity this efficient officer brought his command forward. Early the next morning they started a strong command of infantry, cavalry, and artillery to a point on the Burkesville and Columbia road. A courier was despatched to Brigadier General Judah informing him of what had been done. He immediately on receipt started another courier ordering the force started in the morning back. The command was immediately obeyed, and thus was Morgan saved from having his command cut into and captured on the banks of the Cumberland. In the meantime Morgan had passed on to Columbia, where a most gallant defense was made by Capt. Carter with one hundred and fifty men of Wolford's regiment. Forced to retire, after the loss of their gallant leader, they gave warning to Col. Wolford. Morgan then attacked Col. Moore at the Green river bridge, who had only a few hundred men with him, but sufficient to gain a glorious victory on the anniversary of our National birthday. Marching on after their repulse, they attacked Col. Hanson and his regiment. After a most glorious defense worthy of Kentuckians, they were forced to surrender to ten times their number. In the meantime Gen. Hobson had commenced his pursuit, after being delayed many hours. We started on the 4th day of July, and rode all day and night. Being encumbered with a wagon train, the roads wretched, and the night dark we only made five miles in ten hours. As it was my time to guard the train, I felt sorely tempted to have a glorious bonfire. You might as well start a tortoise to catch a rabbit as a command with a train to catch John Morgan. The next morning Gen. Hobson left the infantry, wagons, and artillery and proceeded with his cavalry. We started from 4 o'clock P. M. until 11 o'clock P. M. then marched the balance of the night. At day break we fell in with Brigadier General Shackelford with his cavalry and part of his artillery, and then continued our march to Lebanon where we fell in with Col. Wolford and his brigade. Here Gen. Hobson received order from Gen. Burnside to assume full command over Wolford, Shackelford, and his own cavalry and pursue Morgan until he was overtaken. Marched from Lebanon on our way to Bardonia in pursuit until one o'clock A. M. Slept two hours and started again at three o'clock P. M. At night we were forced to stop until we could procure rations by the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Started again in pursuit early Tuesday. Found that the enemy were going toward Brandenburg with the evident intention of invading Indiana. By night we were in nine miles of Brandenburg. The General wishing to co-operate with the gunboats and make a night attack, proceeded with a small escort to Rock Haven. We found the gunboats had gone up the river. It was nearly one o'clock A. M. before he returned. Finding the men overpowered with fatigue and want of sleep, and almost impossible to arouse, he concluded reluctantly to wait until daylight. We reached the river as the last boat load of the enemy had crossed. The enemy burnt one boat; the other was dispatched to Louisville to obtain orders to aid us in crossing. The St. Louis, which was at Rock Haven a few miles above, came down and we commenced crossing. By night we had quite a fleet and were occupied until morning in crossing. We marched all day Wednesday, witnessing burnt mills and houses by the vandal enemy; also the scene of the skirmish with the Indiana militia. The towns were thronged with an excited people, who received us with joyous exclamations. We marched to a late hour in the night; and then up again before daylight. Here our new commissary department was started. The ladies met us everywhere with abundant provisions and cheered us on with patriotic songs. If it had not been for their timely and efficient aid in supplying food for the men it would have been impossible to have overtaken the enemy; and to the

patriotic women of Indiana and Ohio a large share is due of the honor of taking the energetic and untiring Confederate chieftain. Nor were we fed with a sparse band. The magnificent hospitality and kind and open greeting did away with the prejudices of false tradition of Yankee stinginess, and many a brave Kentucky youth surrendered at discretion to the warm greeting and sweet smiles of the fair daughters of Indiana and Ohio. The broad State of Indiana is passed, her brave militia swarm from every road to aid in catching the wily foe, but still the guerrilla chieftain keeps ahead. Sweeping the horses from both sides of the road, and leaving us his own broken down ones, the advantage is greatly in his favor. But the untiring and indefatigable leader of the expedition, Gen. Hobson, and the chivalric Shackelford, and the patient, enthusiastic Wolford, and all the glorious leaders of the Ohio, Michigan, and Tennessee regiments, with their untiring men, were sleepless in their determination to overhaul and destroy the rebel command.

Not a man dreamed of failure. Horse after horse broke down. Men marched day and night to try and keep up with their command, hoping that they would some way become possessed of a horse or a mule by which they could rejoin their comrades and aid in catching the rebel force. Some would fall, but I have known of others who would walk nearly three days and nights, and then come in, with radiant face, upon some cast-off horse of the enemy. Others would fail to obtain an animal to proceed, but would make their way to Cincinnati, under the gallant Rue, had the honor of capturing the great chieftain himself. With such spirit and such determination it was impossible not to succeed. We make a circle around Cincinnati, never more than thirteen miles from the city during the long day's journey. Days and weeks have passed, but still the rebel chieftain keeps about the same distance ahead. When will the people ahead aid us? Why do they not barricade all the roads? But the rebel chief flies so fast that they have not time. At last the trees are fallen—the enemy's speed is checked. With renewed hope we continue the pursuit; bridges are burnt, but the patriotic people have temporary new ones built, and we pursue without delay. For nearly twenty days and nights we have been in the saddle. We are only a few hours behind the enemy. We ride all night; men, for want of rest, stagger in their saddles; hope has almost died, except from a few gallant leaders who still continue to cheer and encourage their men. Cheer up, men, we will soon have him; he has run into a rat-trap with but one opening, and that we have. We would rather see than believe. Still the patient leaders would say, "have faith, by twelve o'clock we will have him;" but the exhausted men had lost hope—when lo! the distant boom of the cannon is heard. Every man is instantly full of life—the long expected triumph is at hand. After seven hundred miles of pursuit we are about to meet the enemy in deadly grapple, and every man is more than ready for the issue. Boom! boom! boom! go the cannon; even the weary and dejected horses are inspired, and move with greater energy. We approach closer and closer; at last we receive an order from Gen. Hobson, who had pushed far ahead with the advance, to fall back to a crossroad, as the enemy are trying to retreat in that direction. We about-face, but from the thick undergrowth armed men pressed into our lines. Mistaken for militia, but not for the moment. "Are you rebels?" "Yes, sir," he says. "Are you rebels?" "Yes, sir," "Are you John Morgan's men?" "Yes, sir." "Then be so good as to throw down your arms;" and down they go. One young Lieutenant rides up to a Federal officer and inquires "What command is this?" "My friend I guess you are in the wrong pew. This is Colonel Jacob's command." "I guess as how I am," is the cool reply, as he surrenders. We soon form in line of battle. The Confederates press on. The Federals, confident of victory, shout "Come in, come in." Some, astonished, obey. Others press back when the men with finger on trigger and faces aglow with eagerness are given word to fire. Almost with a simultaneous bang, off go the guns, and many a Confederate falls beneath that concentrated fire. The gallant Wolford orders the charge; with drawn sabres the gallant 1st and 8th Kentucky cavalry rush to the conflict. The enemy fled before the resistless move. A flag of truce is sent in offering to surrender. Unconditional surrender is demanded. It is accepted, and soon we have hundreds of Morgan's band, with Col. Dick Morgan, marching before us as prisoners of war. They are marched to the river and shipped. We have no time to tarry; Morgan has escaped. We pursue. That night we rest. The enemy has passed towards day. By General Hobson's orders, General Shackelford pursues. Col. Wolford commands one brigade. I am assigned to the command of the other. Over hill and dale we pursue. We gain on them. We take some prisoners. Our advance is in constant skirmish with their rear guard. We approach nearer and nearer; our skirmishers are thrown forward to the right and left; the bullets fly thick and fast. The enemy take a strong position. Gen. Shackelford, to save blood if possible, sends in a flag of truce and demands surrender. They demand an hour to consider; forty minutes is given. The result is a surrender of a thousand men and horses. In the pursuit we travelled nearly sixty miles in about eight hours, but still the guerrilla chieftain is not taken. During the pendency of the negotiations for surrender, he slipped off, deserting his men. The next morning Gen. Shackelford organizes an expedition, taking a thousand of the best horses and again pursues the fleeing foe. A week passed, several hundred miles more are cleared.

Morgan approaches Pennsylvania. Major Rue, of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, commanding detachments of the 9th and 11th Kentucky Cavalry, and other stragglers from different regiments, freshly mounted and sent ahead by order of Gen. Burnside on the cars, come up in the nick of time. Two roads lead to common road. The struggle is which shall arrive first. Morgan leads. Rue, almost despairing, pursues on. Seeing a road leading off, almost by intuition he asks of a bystander, "Does that road come into this one again, and is it nearer to the point where they approach than the main road?" "It does, and is much nearer." With renewed hope, he dashes off and ran in ahead some 150 yards and rapidly formed a line of battle. Morgan, with his usual audacity, sends in a flag of truce and demands an unconditional surrender. Rue indignantly informs the messenger that he does not belong to the militia, that he cannot be deceived in that manner, that he is a Major of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, and that if Morgan does not surrender at once he will fire upon him. The officer replied with an oath that the 9th Kentucky Cavalry was everywhere. Morgan finding he could not impose on Rue by a flag of truce, tries another dodge. He now

informs him that he had already surrendered to some Ohio militia captain, and that he had paroled them. This Captain was a captive in Morgan's hands. He informs Morgan that he will pay no attention to any such surrender, and that he will hold him and his command until his superior, General Shackelford, arrives. In about one hour the General makes his appearance, and then Morgan surrenders, and thus ends the most remarkable chase known in history. As the leader of the expedition, Brigadier-General Hobson, for his quick comprehension, untiring energy, and unfailing amiability and kindness to all his subordinates, deserves all praise. If permitted to have acted according to his own judgment, he would have stopped Morgan's career on the banks of the Cumberland. Foiled in this, he starts in pursuit, and never stops in that pursuit until he brings his foe to bay. Brigadier-General Shackelford, and Colonel Wolford, also, deserve the highest praise, and, indeed, where all did their duty, from the highest to the lowest, it appears almost invidious to mention names.

The gunboats at Buffington were of the greatest service in preventing the Confederates from crossing and in shelling the woods. I am informed by eye witnesses their artillery practice was beautiful. Thus has ended, at least for the present, the career of John Morgan. By the untiring energy and indomitable courage of the devoted band who pursued him, Kentucky this day has peace. The possibility of overtaking and heading a cavalry force under a bold sagacious leader, left to his own fertile resources. The great difficulty the Federal officers have to contend with, is the large number of excellent cavalry the Confederates have. Largely outnumbering ours at least until recently, they swarm in front of their armies, fifty, sixty, and even a hundred miles, obtaining every intelligence, whilst preventing any from being obtained in regard to the position, number, or time destroying railroads, bridges, and communication from one point to another and cutting off unnecessary supplies. Our cavalry officers hitherto have had great difficulties to contend with. Half armed and always outnumbered greatly, many times fractions of regiments having to fight whole brigades of the enemy. This is becoming more and more dependent of the cavalry that should remain in contact with a personage consisting of one hundred thousand cavalry, in squads of from five to ten thousand, divided into mounted infantry and regular cavalry, with some artillery, under glorious leaders, who have the brain to conceive and the nerve to execute, movements of their own armies; at the same time with telegraph wires from headquarters to paralyze their energies, but with almost unlimited power, subject only to the department at Washington. If we had such a force in the field at the present time, under competent leaders, we could strike at the very vitals of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and bring them to terms in less than ninety days. All the railroads in the South could be destroyed and Texas—and that also if we had infantry as a nucleus—could be desolated. If asked where you would sustain such a force, the answer is ready: just as Morgan and the Confederate cavalry sustain theirs—off of the country invaded. Such a force would break up all communication and prevent the rapid concentration of one rebel force to sustain another, which came so near being disastrous to McClellan in the seven days' fight near Richmond, and lately against Rosecrans. The enemy could not meet such a force. Their present cavalry would be abundantly employed by our regular cavalry, and they have neither the men nor the horses to organize such a body of cavalry. We have both, and the sooner we employ them the sooner this unhappy war will be terminated. Respectfully,

RICHARD T. JACOB,
Colonel of the late 9th Ky. Cav.

[From the Little Rock, (Arkansas) Union.]

Interesting Extracts from Rebel Letters. A rebel mail-carrier by the name of Cordell, found, a few days since, himself and mail in the possession of Provost Marshal General Chandler. We give below that portion of such letters as we have received, which will be of interest to our readers. Love matters are of no interest to the public, hence we omit them in making the following extracts.

An officer writes to his sister Mollie that the condition of the army under command of General Price is very bad. "Desertions," he says, "are daily occurrences, and if some means are not resorted to a preventive, but a few weeks will elapse, before the last man will have bid adieu to Arkadelphia." In regard to Cabell's retreat from Fort Smith, he says "the enemy followed us as far as Oak Gaps where we had formed a line of battle, but before the Federals got within sight of us, our boys got scared and shouted the Yankees have flanked us, run, run! Then old Morgan gave the command to fall back. The Federals mistook the shout of our men to be an order for a charge, and they took to their heels, and left in splendid style. The scene was exceedingly laughable. While we were running from the Federals, they were skedaddling from us." "We are now, September 25, at Arkadelphia, but may move to Texas in a few days."

Annie writes to Mrs. L. P. King, Helena, Arkansas, that "there are a large number of people, men, women, children, and negroes, fleeing for Texas. We expect General Steele, of the Federal army, here every day; the people both in and out of the army. The worst thing is desertion. Fagan's brigade is in a most frightful condition. Some of the boys tell me privately, they are tired of the war." We have a letter written by J. G. F. to his wife, who resides in Helena. It is kind but full of despair. He says, "Our cause, in my opinion, is nearly gone. If I could be allowed to bring this war to a close, it would terminate before to-morrow night. Oh the sufferings we have endured, and for nothing! Now, we have to go to the State, and now Mexico seems to be our only hope. If a vote was to be taken to settle the war I would vote for peace. The Federals are pressing us sorely. If I were not afraid of being drafted into the Federal army I would leave this demoralized army and seek my home. To be with you even though a prisoner, and see the emblem of peace floating over my home, and the home of my wife, I would be happy. Those who prefer peace to war are called deserters, but I have not the heart to accuse them of violating their oath or committing a sin against our God. Be cheerful, and when you kneel at night remember me to 'our Father who art in Heaven.' Good bye; may God bless you."

As son writes to his mother. She resides at Des Arc. If he were not a private he would give his name. He says: "We have but very few men in our company; they have all deserted. Nineteen have left since we left Little Rock, and other companies are

even worse than ours. Two companies in our regiment have gone, lieutenants and all. I am the only one from our town who has not deserted. I had confidence in Mr. Connel, Mr. Kirk, (and some others, the names of whom we cannot read,) but they have left the cause of the South. When men are put on picket they run off. Pa, with the darkies, is down near Washington. I won't desert."

Wm. M. Sidwell writes to "Billy to take care of Alice, and if the Federals hunt him to flee to the woods, but keep out of the Rebel army, which he says is in a 'pitiable condition.' If "Billy" will hang out the banner which our forefathers bought with their blood, his home will be one of peace and quietness. If he does not, he ought to be made to fight for the people with whom he sympathizes. The man who will not fight for the country and people which he considers oppressed, is a miserable coward, and should be compelled to find a home where neither man nor beast frequent. He ought to be compelled to die on a rock, where the light of day is forever excluded. Out with your flag, Billy, and shout for the Union, and your protection is sure.

We have not space for any more extracts, and have now copied only those written in a legible hand. We have in our possession over one hundred letters, most of which were written at Arkadelphia, on the 25th of September, and not one of which, that we have been able to read, speaks in cheering tones of the rebel cause.

[Paris (September 27) Correspondence of the Independence Belge.]

Plus the Ninth and His French Physician.

The journals have all spoken at a certain period of the state of health of Plus IX. He had, in his leg especially, a disease which inspired the greatest uneasiness. I can assure the consciences so loyally disturbed that the disease is healed, and the Holy Father is saved; and what is still more curious, he has been saved by a freethinker.

The facts are these: Recently a French physician, M. le Docteur G—, was at Rome. He had not gone there to seek for riches against fever madness. He travelled there simply en savant, as a lover of antiquity, and he visited ruins and museums much more than the churches. Chance placed him in contact with a personage connected with the Pope, one of those honest courtiers such as Courts can produce (even the Court of Rome), who are devoted to the person of the sovereign rather than to the institutions which he represents. This personage confided then to Dr. G— his feelings of alarm at the state of His Holiness' leg.

"What says his physician?" Asked Dr. G—. The courtier, shaking his head, said that the Holy Father received very few visits from physicians. "Why so? Does he mistrust the science?" "No," said the courtier, "it is not that. Our Holy Father does not ask any thing better than to be healed, but he dare not hope for a cure."

"How is that?" "His friends see with pain that he is following a certain treatment, and he himself is resigned to live or die. He looks forward to a miracle only for a cure, and, in the meantime, he wishes that his illness should aid him in simplifying the Roman question, by withdrawing him from a *melee* in which his friends defend him with so much ferocity."

"How horrible!" exclaimed Dr. G—. "Can not I see the Holy Father? I will undertake to heal him."

"To see him alone is very difficult; but I will go and try to obtain for you a *tele-a-tele*," replied the good courtier, "and perhaps we shall arrive at a successful result." The next day Dr. G— was privately informed that an audience with the Pope would be granted him, but that he should kiss his slipper and receive his benediction. Behold, then, a freethinker being compelled to present himself at the Vatican in the humble attitude of a young member of the confraternity of St. Vincent de Paul, or of an orator of the Congress of Malines. Dr. G—, finding himself before the chief of Christianity, prostrated himself before the Holy Father (do not know whether the hypocrite did not even hand him a rosary to bless). The Holy Father, however, assisted him to rise, and drawing him aside, exposed his diseased leg.

"What is the matter with me?" asked he in a low voice.

The doctor shook his head in replying. "Erysipelas."

"Is it mortal?" added the Pope with a tranquil smile, and resigned as the first martyr of Catholicism.

"It may become mortal if the disease is not arrested."

"Can you cure me?" demanded he again. "Without any doubt, and I shall now write a prescription."

"No, don't write anything here," interrupted the Holy Father, "but prepare the medications yourself and give them to me with your hands." "You will be introduced into my presence."

The audience was concluded. The attendants approached the doctor, and the Holy Father had only time to bless the freethinker who was rendering so great a service to orthodoxy.

According to the orders given, Dr. G— prepared the necessary ointments, and every day, under the pretext of having a new amulet to be blessed, or of obtaining a more complete absolution, he rubbed secretly the leg of His Holiness. The remedy operated; at the end of a few days the Holy Father was getting rapidly well. His leg being nearly healed, to the astonishment of the cardinals he walked with a light step. They were rejoiced at the unexpected cure. They knew well they could not attribute it to the Italian physicians. It was, therefore, supposed by them to be owing to a miraculous intervention. But no miracles take place at Rome unless the Sacred College consents to them. Now, their permission was not at this time demanded; the miracle was, therefore, contraband. The Holy Father is, however, a man of spirit; and to the astonishment of all around him, he avowed, with a playful irony, that it was a physician, a French physician, a freethinker of a physician, who had cured him.

Zachariah Eades, Company H, Tenth Kentucky, died in hospital at Nashville, on Tuesday.

The First National Bank of Cincinnati was opened on Wednesday.

Vice and folly may feel the edge of wit, but virtue is invincible; aquaforts dissolves the base metals, but has no power to dissolve or corrode gold.

Good Advice.—Extempore preaching is like extempore fiddling—no, but the most finished performers attempt it.

Runaway Negroes.

RANAWAY from the undersigned, on or about the middle of March, 1863, and the last of February, 1863, the following NEGROES, to-wit: One negro boy, named IKE, calls himself "Lee Knights." Said boy is about 21 years of age, of copper color, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, weighs about 130 pounds, very sprightly and quick spoken, with very large eyes, commonly called pop eyes. One negro man named SAM, calls himself "Sam Dickerson." Said boy is about 30 years old, of a copper color, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, very heavy set, and weighs about 180 pounds, said boy is very quiet in his manner.

I will give the reward authorized by law for the apprehension and delivery of said boys to me at my house, in Shelby county, near the town of Consolation, or their delivery and confinement in the jail of Franklin county. I will give a reward of \$50 for the apprehending and confinement of each in the county jail of any county in Kentucky, outside of the counties of Franklin, Henry, Shelby, Owen, Anderson, or Jefferson.

JAS. FULTON,
Adm'r of J. A. Saca, deceased.

Oct. 2, 1863—1m.
*Low Journal copy weekly to amount of \$4, and send bill to this office.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold *cash for cash*.

I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the officers of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.

R. P. PEPPER.

Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863—1f.

United States Five Twenties Loan.

I WILL furnish United States 5 per cent. bonds in sums ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars at par.

Apply to me at Farmers Bank.

J. B. TEMPLER.

Frankfort, Aug. 18, 1863—1f.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts hold in Kentucky.

Office in MANSON HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE.

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863—by.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to

J. E. GRAHAM & CO.,

No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

August 26, 1863—wktwlv.

The First Of The Season!!

JOHN T. GRAY, JAS. M. SAFFELL.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving their large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of

Plain Black and Fancy Silks; Poplins;

Plain and Figured Merinos;

Plain and Figured All

Wool Delaines;

And a large variety of other dress goods.

Bleached and Brown Cottons;

White Goods, of every description;

Plaid Cottons; Jutes & Linens; Cloths; Quincerners, and Vestings; Hosiery; Gaiter Shoes;

Quincerners; Quincerners;

And in fact everything usually kept in a staple and fancy dry goods house.

We offer our stock of goods at prices to suit the times. We would call the special attention of our customers to our stock of

CARPETS.

OIL CLOTHS,

RUGS,

DOOR MATTS,

&c., &c., &c.

Which we intend to sell at the lowest prices. We have a large stock of goods, of every kind, and we do not intend to be undersold by any retail house in this or any other market. Call and price our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We take pleasure in showing our goods to any and every one.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

P. S. We are receiving seasonable goods every week.

Sept. 11, 1863—1f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL, ON MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF

NOVEMBER, 1863, expose to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the Court House door in Versailles, (that being County Court day,) Twenty-six Likely Negroes,

men, boys, and girls. Among them some No. 1 cooks. The men are all good farm hands.

J. W. COMBS,

Sheriff Woodford County.

September 11, 1863—1ds.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IS CONDUCTED by an able and complete faculty, and is always open for the reception of visitors or pupils, being in perpetual session. Full particulars sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

Address THOS. J. BRYANT.

August 12, 1863—1m.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO'S

WHOLESALE COLUMN!

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have now in Store the largest Stock of

DRY GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE

Ever brought to

THE WEST!

Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25 per cent. lower than this

PREVAILING RATES OF TODAY

We are thus enabled to sell at

LOWER PRICES

Than can NOW be purchased in New York.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

SILKS & DRESS GOODS

AT

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY,.....OCTOBER 23, 1863.

A set of fendish Abolition agitators from Missouri have issued a call for an Abolition Convention at Louisville, on the 8th January next. These men having been foiled in the infamous purposes and designs in regard to Missouri, by the good sense of Mr. Lincoln, have turned their attention to Kentucky. Having been defeated in their effort to inaugurate the Jim Lane-Jennison policy in their own State, they wish to bring the same terrible evil upon Kentucky, a State which has, thus far, enjoyed comparative peace and quiet from the political agitations which have cursed Missouri.

The purpose of these political agitators is impudent, revolutionary, and fendish. This movement threatens the peace, safety, and honor of Kentucky. It is fraught with mischief and with imminent peril, and whatever is necessary, to prevent the foul wrong and outrage upon a loyal State, should be resorted to.

We are opposed to allowing our State to be desecrated by such a meeting. If there cannot be found some Col. Gilbert to suppress these disturbers of the public peace, and real enemies to law, order, and the Union cause, let the people—the brave honest, loyal people—in the exercise of a high duty to themselves, their families, and their State, expell the incendiaries. They should be handled without gloves.

This convention will be more mischievous to the Union cause in Kentucky than the rebel convention, which was suppressed by Col. Gilbert, could have been if it had been left alone.

The people of Louisville should not permit this convulse of political assassins to meet.

This is no time for Abolition agitations in Kentucky—no time for partizan agitations of any kind. They can do no good, but they are powerful for mischief. Rather than fold our arms and permit a gang of intermeddling Abolitionists to inaugurate the wretched state of affairs which have prevailed in Kansas and Missouri, we would be willing for a resort to the extreme measures to avert the evil. Kentucky has been a loyal State—true to her duty and her allegiance—her loyalty is of the purest and most disinterested character—vindicated and proven by a firm, unalterable support of the Nation in this death struggle. She has done her duty, her whole duty, and will continue to do it. But, while she is so zealous and faithful in the full discharge of her whole duty to the country, she will not accept any treatment short of that which is due to a loyal State. She will not quietly submit to any and every outrage and insult which fanatics and revolutionists may attempt. Her rights, her constitution, and her laws, the peace, safety, and honor of the State, and her people, must and shall be respected. She does not intend to suffer an attack from any source, or faction, under the convenient pretense of freedom of speech. The convention of traitors who met in this city last March was suppressed, and she honors Col. Gilbert for the noble stand which he took. With equal unanimity will she honor that officer who, in the proper and judicious exercise of his duty to the State, and to the Union, shall crush this equally, mischievous and revolutionary movement on the part of the Missouri Jacobins.

The Departments of the Cumberland and of Mississippi have been consolidated under General Grant. General Rosecrans has been removed and Gen. Thomas put in command of the Army of the Cumberland. These changes are important. What influence they will have on the army and the "situation," we will not now say. We have our opinion on these important changes, but, as it will do no good to indulge in speculations, at this time, we await the development of future events. In the midst of all changes, and circumstances, our faith in the grand result is as clear as a sunbeam.

Rosecrans has the confidence of his army, and he leaves the position where he has won so much honor, with a reputation which a generous people will always accord to him. If he never fights another battle, history will speak of him as a gallant and accomplished soldier, who did much for his country. Thomas is worthy of any position in which he may be put.

General Grant's deeds are a part of the history of the country, and a very large part of his country esteem him among the best Generals of this war.

It must be apparent to every sensible man in the United States that we need more soldiers in the field. Every thing ought to be done by the Government to promote volunteering, and it is the duty of the people to respond with alacrity and cheerfulness to the call for troops. The terms offered are most liberal—ten times more liberal than were ever offered by any Government. These generous offers are made to freemen to fight their own battles, and support, defend, and protect their own Government which blesses and protects them. They are not called upon to fight the battles of tyrants, but their own. What nobler call could be made? While patriotism calls upon them to make sacrifices, they should be comforted with the reflection that the bounty and pay is liberal enough to enable them to support their families and all who are dependent upon them.

The loyal States are filled with young men who have no one to support. How can they reconcile it to their sense of duty to hold back when the Nation needs their services? 'Twas not thus with our fathers.

They made sacrifices for us, in order to give us a good Government. Shall not their children do something to preserve the glorious heritage given to their keeping?

They are having a nice time of it on the Potomac. Meade escaped from Lee, and now, according to Washington dispatches, Lee has escaped from Meade. Lee pursued Meade from the Rapidan to Washington, and now Meade is pursuing Lee on the back track. Consummate strategy!

Religious Notice.
Rev. D. R. Campbell, D. D., will preach in the Baptist Church, in this city, on Saturday morning, and on Sabbath, morning and evening. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The regular passenger trains commenced running again on the Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington railroad on Wednesday. The freight trains will begin to run soon.

Silas N. Hodges, Esq., who was under indictment in the Franklin Circuit Court for killing Frank Perry, in the month of July, 1862, was tried at the present term and acquitted. The jury made a verdict within a few moments after retiring. W. H. Sneed assisted Mr. Scott in the prosecution. Messrs. Lindsey, Carpenter, Jno. M. Harlan, and Major conducted the defense. The case, though tedious from the multitude of witnesses, resulted, as every intelligent person acquainted with the facts knew it would, in a prompt and honorable acquittal.

GRAND LODGE OF MASONS IN KENTUCKY.—The following are the Grand Officers for the ensuing year:

Thos. Sadler, of Paris, G. M.
Isaac H. Caldwell, of Hopkinsville, D. G. M.
Wm. J. Landrum, of Mayfield, G. S. W. M. J. Williams, of Napoleon, G. J. W. A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, G. Tr. J. M. S. McCorkle, of Greensburg, G. Sec. H. A. Hunter, of Louisville, G. Chap. Robert C. Mathews, of Louisville, G. S. and T.

The Louisville Journal, of Oct. 22, says, we are able to state on assurances which we deem entirely trustworthy, that the Government will not authorize the enlistment of negroes in Kentucky.

We make this statement, as we are sure every patriot amongst us will receive it, with a profound sense of relief.

Col. G. W. Gallup who commands in the Sandy region keeps his forces actively employed. On the 13th a squad of the 39th Kentucky arrived in Cincinnati having in charge fifty rebel prisoners, principally captured in Wise county, Va. He has one hundred more in his camp.

The following named officers leave the army on the 1st of December to take their seats in the United States House of Representatives: Gen. Robert C. Schenck, Third district, Ohio; Gen. John A. Garfield, Nineteenth district, Ohio; Gen. Ebenezer Dumont, Sixth district, Indiana; Gen. Green Clay Smith, Sixth district, Kentucky; Gen. Ben. F. Loan, Seventh district, Missouri; Gen. Francis P. Blair, Jr., First district, Missouri; Col. Wm. R. Morrison, Twelfth district, Illinois.

Lieutenant Colonel P. Burgess Hunt, of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry, who was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, reached his home, in Lexington, on Tuesday last. Colonel H. was in command of the regiment in the battle of the first day, when he was shot through the left knee. His wound is very severe, but we are glad to learn that he is doing well, and will probably be able to come out, with the assistance of crutches, in a short time. It was at first thought he would certainly have to lose his limb by amputation, but he is luckily recovering without such a misfortune. He is a popular and noble officer, and we hope he will soon be sufficiently restored to resume his command.

THE OBSTRUCTION OF CHARLESTON HARBOR. From what can be ascertained of the real state of affairs at Charleston, the rebels have effectually closed the channel to the city to our fleet, reserving a passage however to their own craft, after the manner of a canal, with a safety lock against the enemy. The obstructions may be of such a nature as not to be removed by any appliances of our own, or of too formidable a nature to justify a hazardous attempt by our iron-clads to penetrate further into the harbor and within range of the rebel guns. Under these circumstances, the best engineering and strategic skill becomes necessary on the part of the respective commanders of the land and water forces to make a thoroughly successful demonstration upon Charleston. Such a result is not considered doubtful, but time is necessarily required for the consummation of their plans.

BATTLE-FIELD NOMENCLATURE.—A Chattanooga correspondent says that the name of Chickamauga means "stagnant water," or still water. It was so named because of the apparent stillness or stagnancy of the water in this river.

Chattanooga is the Cherokee for hawk's nest or eagle's nest. The town was originally the headquarters of John Ross, the Cherokee chief. It received its name from its location, being surrounded on all sides by mountains, the poetic vision of the red man seeing in it an exact resemblance to a hawk's nest—albeit, I suppose, Bragg's definition of it would be "horne's nest."

Rossville, to which our army fell back after the second day's fight, was named in honor of John Ross.

LATEST NEWS.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Oct. 17.

To Major-General Halleck, Washington: On the 8th inst., the enemy held down as far as Blue Springs, and a cavalry brigade of ours held Bull's Gap, supported by a small body of infantry at Morristown. I accordingly despatched a brigade of cavalry around by Rogersville to intercept the enemy's retreat, and, with a considerable body of infantry and artillery, moved to Bull's Gap.

On Saturday, the 10th inst., I advanced a cavalry brigade to Blue Springs where they found the enemy strongly posted, and offering stubborn resistance. Skirmishing continued until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when I sent in a division of infantry, who charged and cleared the woods gallantly, driving the enemy in confusion until dark. During the night the enemy retreated precipitately, leaving their dead on the field and most of their wounded in our hands. We pursued in the morning with infantry and cavalry.

The intercepting force met them at Henderson's, but, owing to a misunderstanding, were allowed to pass with a slight check. The pursuit was continued until evening, when I withdrew most of my infantry and returned to this place. Gen. Shackelford, with the cavalry and a brigade of infantry, continued the pursuit, the enemy making a stand at every important position, but he has driven them completely from the State, capturing the fort at Zollicoffer, and burning the long railroad bridge there, and firing other bridges, and destroying three locomotives and about thirty five cars. His advance is now ten miles beyond Bristol. Our loss at Blue Springs and in the pursuit was about 100 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was considerably greater. About 150 prisoners have been taken.

(Signed) A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj.-Gen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.
The Republican of this evening says that Lee has escaped from Gen. Meade and is making his way back toward Gordonsville and Richmond as fast as possible. The route is by the way of Warrenton, and the theory in military circles is that this sudden retrograde movement of Lee had been caused by the bold entries into Virginia of Burnside.

There is no occasion for further secrecy, and we announce that Major-General U. S. Grant assumes command of the armies of the Ohio, the Cumberland, and Kentucky, with plenary powers, and left this city yesterday morning for Nashville to assume the direction of affairs at Chattanooga. General Thomas takes command of General Rosecrans's army, General Rosecrans being ordered to Cincinnati, and to report to the Adjutant General at Washington.

[Lou. Jour., Oct. 21.]

The "Iron Brigade," being in the 1st division, 1st corps, and composed of the 19th Indiana, 2d, 6th, and 7th Wisconsin, and 24th Michigan, is to be sent West, each regiment to its own State, to recruit up to the maximum standard before taking the field again. The Governors of the respective States are to give furloughs, as they judge expedient, to further the object. Bounties will be given in accordance with existing orders from the War Department, and veterans will have superior claims to promotion. It is probable that this plan, which is said to have originated with Governor Morton, of Indiana, will be carried out with other brigades so far as is practicable.

THE GOVERNMENT DEBT.—It is stated, semi-officially, that the Government enters upon the third year of the war with a debt of twelve hundred and twenty-two millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Brig.-Gen. G. R. Paul, who was so severely wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, has arrived, with two of his staff, at his home in Newport, Ky. We are glad to announce that the General is improving, as regards his general physical condition, but is still blind from the effects of his wound.

General Grierson, who has become famous as the hero of the dashing cavalry raid through several Confederate States, was honored at his home in Jacksonville, Ill., by a public reception.

The great land suit of Jo Davis's heirs vs. Cheeseman and others was concluded in the Kenton Circuit Court Saturday, the jury bringing in a verdict in favor of defendant. The suit involved a large tract of land lying in the Bank Lick valley, and had the suit been decided in favor of plaintiffs, some twenty or thirty persons would have been ejected from their homes, where some of them have resided for a great many years. A motion was made by the attorneys of the plaintiff for an appeal in the case, which will be heard at the next term.

The late battle-field in Georgia is said by a correspondent of the Atlanta Intelligencer, to have extended ten miles, and to have exceeded, in point of carnage, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Murfreesboro, or Shiloh. The field by moonlight is depicted as picturesque and terrible beyond all description, the glittering beams shining on the faces of the dead, distorted in expression from the wounds of their torn and mangled bodies, with heaps of the wounded and dying, with scattered arms strewn everywhere, with broken artillery, carriages, and caissons, dead horses, and all the debris of a bloody-contested field. This writer confirms the account which we have from our own sources, concerning the unequalled roar of the artillery.

A woman, supposed to be dead, was removed to the hospital of Bihlah, in Algeria, for the purpose of being subjected to a post mortem examination, her disease having appeared inexplicable to the medical men who had attended her. As the surgeon was about to make use of the scalpel and to commence her dissection, the supposed corpse uttered a loud shriek and sat up. She had been in a State of lethargy and awoke only just in time. Abbe Provost, the author of "Manor Lescaut," was less fortunate; it is known that he died from wounds inflicted by the dissecting knife under similar circumstances.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

In accordance with the proclamation of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, and in conformity with established precedent, and in obedience to the promptings of duty, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby appoint the LAST THURSDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to ALMIGHTY GOD for his abounding mercies to us during the year that is past.

He has blessed us with abundant harvests, and multiplied our flocks and herds. He has withheld "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," and "the destruction that wasteth at noon-day," and given health to cheer the homes and make thankful the hearts of our people.

He has overwhelmed our enemies and enabled us to drive back from our borders the hordes who would waste and destroy our heritage of free government.

Then let us thank Him in fullness of heart for all His manifold blessings and "loving kindness to usward," and, especially, for the crowning victories He has given our arms over the enemies of our free government, assuring our hopes of a preserved nationality.

Let us thank Him that our Christian civilization has been preserved, and the hope of free government confirmed to our children for coming generations, despite foreign envy and domestic treachery.

And, whilst our thanksgiving and praises go up for victories won, and for the strengthened hope of unity and peace being again restored over our bleeding country, let us not forget the widow and the orphan who mourn the husband and father—sleeping with our honored and heroic dead.

Let us, as a people, confess our sinfulness, which has brought on us this great chastisement, and invoke His blessing, that the visitation of His anger may be removed, and that restored peace and unity, as the sunlight of His countenance, may again smile upon us.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 17th day of October, 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

A squad of the 5th Ohio Battalion passed through this city yesterday having in charge Oliver Patton and three other guerrillas. It is said that Patton had a hand in plundering Owensville, and that he was arrested at a house that he had robbed just five days previously. The letters and diary found on his person clearly prove him to be a spy. While in jail in Flemingsburg he endeavored to bribe the guard by a promise of \$2,000 to release him. When brought to Maysville he publicly boasted that he had escaped twice before, which induced the officer in command to have him handcuffed. The probability is that he will not receive much favor from the authorities though he had the impudence to complain of the indignity offered in securing him.

[Maysville Eagle.]

At Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the floor of the laundry-room of the Hummel House gave way, precipitating several girls, who were engaged at work there, into the cellar. Two of them were badly scalded by hot water from the boiler, one of them, it is thought, fatally.

The St. Louis Union calls the Missouri signers for a call of an Abolition Convention in Kentucky "breeders of mischief." They are trying to be, but perhaps they can't breed.—Lou. Jour.

The Atlanta Rebel wants Bragg to take Louisville. It calls our city "the key of a vast region of country." We guess that it will be a skeleton key before the rebels get it.

[Lou. Jour.]

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Frankfort, Oct. 13, 1863.

CIRCULAR.
It is the purpose of the Governor to stop receiving forces for State defense, under the call for 20,000, so soon as the number raised reaches 10,000—that number, in connection with the organization of the entire militia, being deemed amply sufficient for any emergency. But a short time will elapse before this number will be raised. For troops under this call, no bounty is offered, save the inestimable privilege of defending their own homes.

The remaining 10,000 under this call will be given up for the general service in the field, wherever the military authorities of the Federal Government may wish to employ them. They will be raised either by volunteering or conscription. Those who volunteer in any old regiment will receive a bounty of \$300. Those who volunteer in a new three years regiment will receive a bounty of \$100; those who wait to be conscripted will receive no bounty.

The entire Enrolled Militia of the State will be organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and will be called out as to be in a condition at any time to be called out by the Governor, and at least one company of each regimental district will be drafted for active militia, unless such companies are formed by voluntary associations within the time fixed by General Orders No. 3, from these Head-Quarters.

With a view to facilitate the organization of the entire militia force of Kentucky, a Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel will be commissioned in each county to superintend the regimental organizations.

By order of the Governor:
JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General of Kentucky.

Oct. 13, 1863—5t.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., at the house of H. Pickrell, Esq., by Rev. H. W. Abbott, Judge E. West, of Nicholas county, to Mrs. ROSANNA HUGHES, of Bourbon county.

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 20th, by Rev. Wm. McD. Abbott, Mr. Wm. H. DAVIS, of Louisville, to Miss ELIZABETH F. FISKE, of Franklin county.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1, 1863—te.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIN, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1—te.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. IRELAND, of Greenup county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, at the next session of the Legislature. August 28, 1863—te.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. L. SMEDLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 14th, 1863—te.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY Esq., of Todd county as a candidate, for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 24th, 1863—te.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHASS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1859 to 1863. August 12 1863—te.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature.

Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1857-8, 59-60 and '61-2. August 14, 1863—te.

We are authorized to announce ABIJAH GILBERT, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. August 14, 1863—te.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. Aug. 17, 1863—te.

We have been requested to announce JOHN D. POLLARD a Candidate for re-election as Doorkeeper of the Senate. Aug. 19, 1863—te.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL
WILL BE OPENED IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY., ON MONDAY, THE 28TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$75.

Fifty dollars in advance will be required, in consequence of heavy expenditures incurred by the teacher in a late purchase for educational purposes, and in order to meet the current expenses of his family.

Sept. 4, 1863—tf.

Colonization Notice.
The Liberia packet ship will sail, from Baltimore to Liberia, on the 1st of November, 1863. Those free colored persons in Kentucky, who design going to Liberia at that time, and whose servants set free to go there, the executors will give notice to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort Ky. The emigrants from Kentucky will leave Lexington, Ky., on the 27th October, 1863, to be in Baltimore in time.

Papers published in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

NEW CLOTHING STORE!!

A. BACKMANN,

DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
COMMONWEALTH BUILDING.

I WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort, and vicinity, that I have opened a large and select stock of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, which I will offer to the public at prices to suit the times. Call and examine my stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. I take pleasure in showing my goods to all who may wish to examine them.

A. BACKMANN.

Oct. 21, 1863—tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the 5th day of October, 1863, Maj. A. G. WILMAR, of the 18th Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, was murdered by some unknown persons, in the county of Pendleton, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of each of said murderers, if apprehended within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, 20th day of October, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

Oct. 20, 1863—w&w3m.

Gen. Nelson's Funeral!

PERSONS having claims against the Committee of the General Assembly, on the occasion of the burial of Gen. Nelson, are requested to forward them to the undersigned, to the care of Col. A. G. Hodges, at Frankfort, on or before the 1st of December next.

JOHN W. FINNELL,

For Committee.

*Observer, Journal, and Democrat copy 3 times each and charge Commonwealth.

English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$50.00, one half in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Oct. 12, 1863—tf.

HOUSE AND LOT

For Sale.

I OFFER for sale MY RESIDENCE on Main Street, in Frankfort. It is a large and convenient brick house. Terms liberal.

A. G. CAMMACK.

October 7th, 1863—tf.

LARGE PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863, (If not previously sold) I will expose for sale, to the highest bidder, MY FARM, situated near the Frankfort and Versailles turnpike, five and a half miles from the latter, and eight and a half from the latter, to-wit:

CONTAINING ABOUT 350 ACRES.

About 130 acres in heavy timber, well set in blue grass; the balance in cultivation; about 40 acres sown in white wheat. It has on it A BRICK HOUSE with eight rooms, besides kitchen and store room adjoining; two large cellars, one at each end of the house; carriage and buggy houses; fine barn; good spring house with room above; ice house; that never fails to keep; stables; corn cribs; hump houses, &c.; the negro houses are brick. There is also a large peach, and a young apple orchard both in fine bearing order. The farm is splendidly watered with pond, pool, and never-failing springs; it is in the very highest state of cultivation and is admirably adapted as a stock farm; the fencing is in fine order and most of the gates are new.

At the same time, I offer for public sale the STOCK and ORCHES on said farm. The Stock consists of good WORK HORSES, MARES, and COLTS; STUCK CATTLE; MILCH COWS; W-RK OXEN; HOGS; and 70 GOOD SHEEP. The Crop consists of CORN; OATS; HAY; RYE, and HEMP. Also, FARMING UTENSILS; HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

TERMS OF SALE.—The land will be sold as follows: one-third down, balance in twelve and eighteen months, with interest from date of sale; a lien will be retained on the land until all the purchase money is paid.

The stock, crop, &c., will be sold on a credit of three months, for all sums over \$10; that sum and under cash in hand. Notes with approved security, negotiable and payable at the Branch Bank at Frankfort, Ky., must be given before the property is removed.

The farm will positively be offered first of all for sale.

Possession given Christmas if desired, but would prefer waiting until March, 1864.

RICHARD CRUTCHER.

Oct. 16, 1863—td.

*Louisville Journal and Observer & Reporter copy till day and send bill to this office for collection.

COOK WANTED.

I WISH to hire a good COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, for which a liberal price will be paid.

Apply to A. G. HODGES.

Oct. 9, 1863.

Farm For Sale.

I OFFER for sale MY FARM, in Franklin county, situated between the Frankfort and Versailles turnpike and the Kentucky river, CONTAINING ABOUT 300 ACRES.

150 acres in good timber, the balance cleared and under cultivation, and well watered; the land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Grass, and Tobacco. The improvements are good, consisting of a Dwelling House, and other necessary out buildings, an excellent Still House, with Steam Engine, a Mill and all necessary fixtures for making from 2 to 4 hundred bushels of whiskey per day. There is also a good old orchard and a young orchard of the best selected fruit.

I also have for sale 44 ACRES of first rate grain land on Glenn's creek, in Woodford county, adjoining the Germany Stone Meeting House.

Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call on me on the premises. I will give a good bargain.

WILLIAM BRIGHTWELL.

Oct. 7, 1863—w&w3m.

CIRCULAR.

OUR Stages will run during the suspension of the Railroad as follows:

A four Horse Coach will leave Frankfort MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Louisville.

A Bus will leave same point TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, for Louisville. These conveyances will leave each morning at 7 o'clock.

Through Fare.....\$4 50
To Shelbyville.....2 00
Passengers going to the depot, at the preference as to seats, Stage Office at Capital Hotel.

BECKLEY, NEEL & SHACKLEFORD.

Oct. 9, 1863—tf.

Medical Notice.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate the Agency of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

The name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unimproved, \$87,953 18
Cash on hand and in Bank, 88,990 02
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 111,968 05

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, \$44,000 39,600 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,000 00

N. Y. Central Railroad, (Consolidated) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,200 00

Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R., (Gt. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,250 00

Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 25,500 00

P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,800 00

Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 30,000 32,400 00

N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 19,000 19,000 00

Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,600 00

Little Miami Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,360 00

Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,100 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water,) 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00

New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly, 75,000 80,250 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 35,000 42,940 00

Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 26,000 00

Town of Hartford, Bonds, (1863 & 1865) 6 per cent, annual interest, 60,000 67,200 00

Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,500 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest, 205,000 200,000 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 125,000 135,000 00

United States (5-20) Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 100,000 00

U. S. Treasury Notes, (August, 7-10 per cent, semi-annual interest, 57,300 60,165 00

Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,500 00

N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent, quarterly interest, 31,000 33,650 00

N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,450 00

Conn. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,800 00

Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 112,000 00

Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000 00

Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest, 76,000 45,000 00

Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest, 101,550 70

Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863, 18,600 15,850 00

500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. Co. Stock, 50,000 50,000 00

250 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 25,000 26,000 00

107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. Co. Stock, 10,700 15,515 00

50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00

50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk, Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,250 00

50 Shares Stafford Bk's S'tk, Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,150 00

36 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk, Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00

200 Shares Reserve Bk's S'tk, Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,000 00

100 Shares State Fund Bk's S'tk, Boston, Mass., 10,000 10,300 00

200 Shares Bk of the State Mo. S'tk, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,000 00

200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00

400 Shares Farmers and Merchants Bk's S'tk, Phil. Pa., 40,000 22,800 00

40 Shares Elm Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,700 00

100 Shares Bank of Hartford Co. S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00

200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 21,600 00

100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 9,900 00

275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 13,750 13,750 00

440 Shares Farmers & Merchants Bank S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 44,000 61,040 00

500 Shares Hartford Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 50,000 71,500 00

100 Shares Merchants & Manufacturers Bk's S'tk, R. I., 10,000 10,500 00

300 Shares Phenix Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 30,000 32,100 00

250 Shares State Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 25,000 30,500 00

150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 7,500 11,250 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk, New York City, 30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North River Bk's S'tk, New York City, 10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares Bk of North America S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	21,600 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	21,600 00
400 Shares Ocean Bk's S'tk, New York City, 20,000	20,000 00
400 Shares Peoples Bk's S'tk, New York City, 10,000	10,000 00
500 Shares Phenix Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000	11,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	23,600 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk, N. Y. City, 15,000	31,500 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000	20,000 00
Total assets of Company,...	\$2,952,248 85

LIABILITIES.

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None.

Losses adjusted and due, None.

Losses adjusted and not due, \$5,628 83

Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs, 137,107 12

All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.

Total liabilities, \$142,735 95

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY, ss.

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Etna Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 24th day of July, 1863.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the 2d day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.

No. 20, Renewal.]

This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the Etna Insurance Company, City of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.
By C. BAILEY, Assistant.

The following is a list of licensed Agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:

Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.

Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade.

Philip S. B. Bank, Covington, Kenton.

McKendall, Cynthiana, Harrison.

Jas. A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas.

Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll.

David R. Murray, Cloverport, Breckinridge county.

Alex. S. McGorty, Danville, Boyle.

Stephen Elliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin.

Frederic H. Skinner, Edinburg, Lyon.

John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin.

Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingburg, Fleming.

Noah Spawr, Jr., Georgetown, Scott.

Philip H. Miller, Henderson, Henderson.

R. A. F. Hue, Hopkinsville, Christian.

Stephen Powers, Hanesville, Hancock.

James A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer.

Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette.

Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard.

Fred. B. Merine, Lebanon, Marion.

Wm. Frasier, Louisville, Jefferson.

Joseph Broderick, Mayville, Mason.

Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery.

Chas. T. Chilton, New Castle, Henry.

Chas. A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine.

Henry Stanton, New Liberty, Owen.

Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell.

John O'Brien, Owensboro, Daviess.

Wm. W. Massey, Paris, Bourbon.

John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken.

Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison.

Wm. H. Davis, Springfield, Washington.

Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston.

James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby.

Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for a term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the Jail of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, J. F. ROBINSON.
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

\$200 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, for the apprehension and delivery to me, of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, or \$100 reward for either. They were tried the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery; Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 130 pounds; tolerably slim built; has recently had small pox, but is slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin, incessant chewer of tobacco; has beard, if well grown out, would be black. Had on when he left, a light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, gray flannel shirt, black low crown hat, wears his hair short, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head down.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 23 years of age; weighs near 145 pounds; slim built; light complexion; light hair; light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has good suit of fine clothing, as heard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, gray shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.

W. K. THOMAS, Jailor of Jefferson County.
Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863-3m.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD, Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST., (Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Pure Virginia, Fine Rappes, Coarse Rappes, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish, High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine Cut Cheiving and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

Smoking, Fine Cut Cheiving, Smoking, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

April 24, 1863-1y.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN J. BELL, did kill and murder Mike Shawler, in the county of Simpson, has since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John J. Bell, and his delivery to the Jail of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, J. F. ROBINSON.
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Bell is about twenty years of age, spare made, light hair, about five feet eleven inches high, inclined to be stoop shouldered, appearance of being dissipated, very quiet and never talks unless spoken to, and his eyes appear defective.

July 15, 1863—w&w 3m.

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell MY FARM in Franklin county, situated on Main Elkhorn, and on the road leading from Frankfort to Owenton, about 9 miles from Frankfort. The farm contains 160 ACRES

of good land; over half of it being excellent bottom land, and the remainder lies well cultivated. Over 100 acres cleared, and the balance is in good timber and well set in blue grass. The improvements are comfortable; and there are all necessary out buildings. The farm is well watered both for family and stock.

A good bargain will be given to any one wishing such a farm, and purchasers are invited to call and see it.

There is other land adjoining which can be had on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, August 5, 1863-3m.

*Paris Citizen insert to amount of \$3 and send bill to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 1st of September 1863, a negro man calling himself BLEWFORD. He is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black color, and will weigh about 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Dr. Fletcher, of Henderson county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C. Sept. 16, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th day of September 1863, a negro woman calling herself JANE. She is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, black color. She refuses to tell her owners name.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C. Sept. 16, 1863-1m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WILLIAM BROWN and JOHN BROWN were committed to the Clay county jail for the murder of James B. Lytle an officer while in the discharge of his duties as such, have fled from justice, and are now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of each of the said Wm. Brown and John Brown, and their delivery to the jailer of Clay county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of September, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, THOS. E